





close of the war, no less than 500 men from this place were found in Dartmouth prison alone. Yet the people as a body are probably more ready than almost any others in the land for war, and wait only a signal from our government to plunge into it with eager delight.

Here are facts against theory. You say that a war between us and England would deeply injure both parties. Very true; but does this prove that there will be no war? Do individuals and communities never do anything which they know will injure them? Have not the abettors of war in every age known it to be a suicidal game? Yet have they, with their eyes open to its evils, rushed into it. So may England and America. The known fact, admitted certainly of its incurably injuring them both, is no security against war; and I confess my surprise, that men of reflection should rest on an argument so clearly fallacious.

ERASMUS.

## BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1842.

[From our Correspondent.]

### TEMPERANCE AT THE WEST.

Mr. Willis. Dear Sir.—It may not be uninteresting to the readers of the Recorder to know how thoroughly this city has at last been awakened to the importance of the temperance reformation. I say, at last, for until recently King Alcohol has been to hold undisputed sway here. There has long been a temperance society here, but has long been founded upon total abstinence, its results have been scarcely visible. A temperance association, admitting the free use of wine and other intoxicating drinks, not distilled, would be much less likely to promote the cause of temperance here than in New-England, for various reasons which might be given. Social drinking is here a confirmed habit of society, not confined to bar-rooms and convivial parties, but making a part of almost every casual visit. Your minister would think it strange, if the kind remembrances of his parishioners were manifested by sending him egg-nog on New Year's day till he were supplied with two or three gallons; but if he lived in Mobile, it might excite in him no wonder. We shall now look for better things here.

Some of the active friends of temperance invited two delegates from the Washingtonians in Boston, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. CARY, to come on here this winter, to infuse, if possible, into this people that spirit of "reform" which has within the year past been working such wonders in other portions of the country. These apostles of experience have been here now about four weeks, and aided as they have been by many of the best speakers and most respectable citizens, the success of their mission has been really marvellous. The City Temperance Society has been reconstituted, the teetotal pledge adopted, and hundreds have already swelled its ranks. Meetings have been held almost every night in some one of the churches, which have been attended by crowded and very respectable audiences; and it would seem as if all other matters had yielded to the "excitement." The "experiences" and appeals of Messrs. Johnson and Cary have affected not only the hard drinkers, but the moderate drinkers and temperate—though not temperance-men. The ladies, too, have taken hold of the work in right good earnest, and a considerable share of the success may be attributed to their zeal and efforts. Some eloquent and stirring addresses have been elicited from the citizens, merchants, lawyers, and clergymen; among whom I cannot help mentioning the Rev. Mr. HAMILTON, of the Presbyterian Church, whose vigorous intellect, commanding eloquence, and great personal influence have been ardently and very effectively devoted to the cause.

Besides this revival of the old society, a Washingtonian Association has been formed, which already numbers some hundreds. It has been the custom at all the meetings, after the addresses, and during the singing of hymns from the "Cold Water Melodies," for individuals to go up before the assembly and sign the pledge. This has been done amidst expressions of applause on the part of the auditory, more or less emphatic according to the character and standing of individuals who thus came out before the world. On one occasion the commencement of signing was made by Ex-Gov. Gayle, of high standing in the legal profession, but who has for several years been in the downward path of intemperance. His enlistment in the cold water army occasioned a general shout of exultation, in the midst of which the tenderer joy which was feelingly manifested by his interesting family, who were present, did not escape notice. Ex-Gov. Gayle, on a subsequent evening, at the formation of the Washingtonian Society, was elected its first President, a more honorable station, in some respects, than that which he once held as Governor of this State. His influence will bear favorably, it is hoped, upon a numerous class in this city.

Among the Catholics, too, the heaven is at work. Bishop Porter administered the pledge last Sabbath to several hundred; and about three hundred of the colored (slave) population have likewise taken the pledge. In all it is estimated that fifteen hundred have enlisted under the teetotal banner. The work still goes bravely on: meetings are kept up nightly, and the ranks are receiving constant accessions. Among the recruits are many striking cases of reformation. Thus—late though it is—has this city come to the rescue of temperance.

The city of Mobile is in debt to the amount of 600,000 dollars. She is, in fact, broke, and her property passed into the hands of assignees. She has no public buildings nor public offices, and may be said, almost, to live in the street. Her pecuniary promises are next to worthless, and she finds it difficult to get trusted for the necessities of corporation life. Yet it is estimated that little less than one million of dollars is expended annually in the drinking of liquor by the glass at the bar-rooms. There are about two hundred of these bar-rooms; and as evidence that they have been deemed of the first consideration and importance, the largest rooms and the best corners are occupied by them. As if ignorant of the fact that there is "nothing in a name," the proprietors of these places have attempted to dignify them with such titles as "Alhambra," "Constitution," "Independence," "Albion," and others as unmeaning and more ridiculous. The display of decanters, the immense bar-counters, the huge marble "fountains," the enormous punch or mint julep bowls, the whole paraphernalia indeed of these temples of Bacchus, would be astounding to an unpractised beholder. Already, it is said, the "excitement" is beginning to be felt at these places; and the screens which have been used to hide the drinkers from the gaze of the passers by, are now turned to the convenient use of concealing the fact that there are no drinkers there. A curious calculation has been made in excitement—by which it seems that allowing 25 cents to each bar-room in that city, they would have drunk six miles of bar-room! Comparatively, the drinking business in this city is pursued to quite as great an extent. The money expended each year

for the poison of these bar-rooms would pay off the city debt, and leave a surplus of two or three hundred thousand dollars to be applied to sundry objects of improvement, which now cry in vain for help. For instance, there is not a child in the city who is educated at the public expense, and all others who cannot pay a dollar's month for schooling, must riot in ignorance and vagrancy, in that respect more to be pitied than the children of the slaves who are by law denied an education.

A proposition movement has just been made here in behalf of the sailors. A Bethel has been established, and the Rev. Mr. Horton, recently from Massachusetts, is engaged to preach. But of this and some other matters, I must speak in my next.

Truly Yours,

### TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

The Fourth Tuesday of February, has become a great Temperance Anniversary. It was first recommended by the Executive Committee of the Am. Temperance Society in 1832. The object was by them stated to be, to bring together persons of all denominations, sects and parties for the removal of intemperance from the land—to increase the interest in all the cities, towns, and villages of our country—to call forth the efforts of the highest and best talents of the land, and to extend light, union, and efficiency under the divine blessing, in aid of the complete and universal success of our great object.

This Anniversary came this year upon Washington's birthday—a day cherished and observed with much national joy and pride. All friends of Temperance, and especially our Washingtonian friends, seized upon this coincidence, and a more enthusiastic and universal observance of the day has never been known. We cannot undertake even to name the places where large, vigorous and animated meetings have been held. The press all over the country abounds with accounts of them. We have another and a higher purpose than merely to give a passing notice of what occurred in this city.

The Providence of God are inscrutable. We believe them all beautiful and harmonious. We do not understand why man was suffered to take alcoholic drinks, thinking and believing them to be good, whilst they proved like scorpions in his embrace. It is mysterious that they should have brought the human family to such a fatal precipice, before their progress and power was at all interrupted, and then that light should have sprung up so gradually, and so imperfectly too. The early friends of the cause moved timidly, always accomplishing more than they dared to hope. Seeing through a glass darkly, it was long before they arrived at a full knowledge of their foundation principles. It is strange too, that in this country, and in England, where teetotalism was first received and preached, it should have been so slow in gaining upon the confidence and practice of the people, while Ireland, poor, degraded, oppressed, Ireland, weid to take beer and whiskey, as to her potatoes and oatmeal, for the nations. It is still more strange that while we were laboring to keep the sober men in their sobriety, and to induce the moderate drinker to give up his little, the drunkard should step in before us all, and bear off the palm, for a season at least, in successful appeals to the heart and conscience, and in wonder-working changes among drinking men.

Surely, the Lord's hand is in this enterprise. We have long been the friend and advocate of this cause, and we have not been behind the most zealous of our brethren, in proclaiming our hope and confidence in it, in God alone; but never have we been so fully impressed with the conviction that it is of God and not of man, as at this moment. We would not depress or magnify, or compare, even, the influences and operations of our Temperance friends, and co-workers of the old school, Washingtonians, Cold Water Army, or Catholics. We view them all as the movements of a tender-working Providence, bringing order out of confusion, and making wise the simple.

It had its commencement in prayer; it has been fostered and sustained by prayer; and it now develops the power of prayer. Worcester, Evans, and hosts of others, were men of prayer. The General Assembly, and the Association of Connecticut caught a glimmering light from the breathings of prayer. Prayer in its behalf has been heard at almost every temperance meeting of every description, and Christians of the different denominations have united in their supplications. This is not all—the wives of poor drunkards have been driven by disappointment and grief to Heaven's "balm for every wound," and to a very great extent, they have been praying women. Their Bibles have told them that the drunkard should not enter into the kingdom of God, and with the love of the wife, and Christian too, they have prayed much and fervently for their husbands and this cause.

A few days since only we were informed of the case, where a poor drunkard told his wife he was going to a Temperance meeting. When he closed the door, she started for the meeting, she entered her destitute bed-room, and there dropped upon her knees, and remained prostrate before God in prayer, till she heard his returning footsteps. Not a word was said; but he drank no more. This was more than ten years ago. If 30,000 drunkards die annually, we may safely conclude that we have had hundreds of thousands praying wives and mothers; and think ye the Lord of Sabbath would not hear? Fast days, Thanksgiving days, and Sabbath days, the cause has been publicly remembered in the prayers of God's temple by the people of God;—and the family altar has been drenched in tears for the prodigal son. The God of heaven and of earth, has heard prayer, and seems now wonderfully to bless and cut short his work. He sets at naught man's wisdom. "Not many mighty, nor noble are called;" but the poor outcast, the lost, the crushed, "To the poor is the gospel preached;"—to the drunkard is temperance offered. It is hard for the rich man to enter into the kingdom of God, and it is also hard to win over the rich man from his cups. He will fare sumptuously every day, while the poor drunkard is made fit for Abraham's bosom. Pray on, wife, mother, minister, Christian. Let not go your hold on prayer, till this great and bitter fruit of the fall is removed.

The present interest in temperance is very much like a revival of religion. Almost every body is awakened. Few can be careless. The songs of the reformed, and the rejoicings of redeemed families are heard in every nook and corner of the land. The hardest drunkards yield; prodigals "are coming to themselves," here and there a grog-seller gives up, and all stand amazed.

In the midst of all this, we meet showers of Divine grace, and reformed drunkards are finding their way to the wells of salvation, and are drinking of the waters of eternal life. Surely we may rejoice in the goodness and grace of God which are sufficient for such things—which have been thus signally poured upon the temperance reformation,

making it a harbinger of temporal blessings and eternal good to man. In God's plan, the GREAT END AND AIM OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION IS ESCAPE FROM THE DRUNKARD'S DOOM—THE SALVATION OF THE SOUL—AND PRAYER HAS BEEN THE GREAT SECRET OF SUCCESS.

The day was observed in this city by immense meetings in Faneuil Hall. The Hon. JAMES SARGENT was called to the Chair. AMASA WALKER, Esq. introduced sundry resolutions, which were discussed by many gentlemen, and passed. Among them we find the following:—

Resolved, "That on this occasion we would reverently offer thanksgiving to Almighty God for the signal mercies he has shown to the cause of temperance, in that he has moved the souls of the intemperate to undertake the great work of their own reformation, and with results equally worthy of astonishment and gratitude."

Resolved, "That we have the fullest faith in the continued progress of the cause, and in its final triumph throughout the world—and in view of this most important end, we here renew and unanimously pledge ourselves to this great work."

Resolved, "That the formation, by the present Legislature of this state, of a temperance society on total abstinence principles, is an event of the deepest interest in the history and progress of the reformation—and that we here, and now lead it as such, and most fervently wish it 'God speed!'"

Resolved, "That in view of the importance of the public confidence in this reform, we cannot but express the ardent hope that the public men in the States and nation, our public officers from the highest to the lowest, will give to the cause their great influence, by uniting themselves immediately to its interests."

Resolved, "As the opinion of this meeting, the Mayor and Aldermen ought to grant no licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks the present year."

Meetings were held through the day and evening on Tuesday and Wednesday, and closed finally on Thursday evening. Great interest and kindness were manifested throughout; great confidence expressed in the progress of the cause, and much encouragement obtained for future efforts. We may give the speech of Prof. Greenleaf in a future number.

### GLEANNING FROM THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

Puseyism has found its way to India, in the form of a Tract, published in the Bengallee language, and circulated among the native Christians of the South, affecting broadly that no one who has not been episcopally ordained, has a right to preach or administer the sacraments, and advancing other sentiments of kindred character.

HINDUSTANI CHURCH PALMODY.—The members of the Lodiana Mission have issued a prospectus for a comprehensive book of Church Palmody in Roman Hindustani—to consist of a version of the Psalms, like that of Dr. Watts, divided into 350 or 400 parts, of different metres, and about 250 hymns on various subjects. Most of them are to be composed in English measure for the sake of being adapted to English music.

NATIVE EFFORTS FOR REFORM.—Baboo Dehinderdutt Tagore, a youthful native of rank, talent and fortune, influenced by the example of the late Ram Mohun Roy, has devoted himself to the establishment of a Society for abolishing superstition and prejudice among his countrymen. Amid many difficulties, it has already attained a respectable and firm footing, and has a school attached to it, for the education of about 100 boys, gratis, in the Bengallee language—two or three of the most deserving and promising, or some other good sent to the Hindu College, at the expense of the Institution. The indication of this thing is good.

A BERMUDESE WAR.—Present movements in Bermuda seem to indicate approaching hostilities with the English. Tharradilly, by the last accounts, was about leaving his capital for Rangoon with 200,000 attendants. Stockholders have been thrown up at Martin, opposite Rangoon, at the mouth of the Thalan, and all along the Bermudese back, up that stream—the Governor has returned an official communication unopened—and the common people in Bermuda maintain that the king is coming down to fight the English, and drive them from the provinces they held. It is said that the king is encouraged to this course by the present engagement of the British forces in China, and even urged to it by the Chinese emperor, as aiding him in his present contest. The result of the war, if it occur, can hardly be any other than the extension of British sway over the entire kingdom of Bermuda, and its complete opening to missionary effort.

BARRELY SCHOOL.—This institution has about 80 scholars—is under the direction of Government, and supported from a General Education fund at an expense of more than \$200 per month. It is proposed to convert it into a Normal school, for educating schoolmasters and translators, to supply other schools with well qualified vernacular teachers, and good vernacular books—it being justly affirmed that by this means alone, European education can be widely diffused, and India enlightened as in Europe. A new school house is in progress, to cost \$7,500.

KALICHUR DUTT.—This man has made a public profession of his faith in Christ, and is employed in teaching a school of heathen boys at Furruckabad. He is a native of Calcutta, and of respectable family. He was chiefly educated in the General Assembly's school there, and remained in it four years, till he reached the highest class. He read much in the word of God and thought seriously. The more he reflected, the deeper became his conviction of his sinfulness and need of cleansing. Among his heathen friends he found no peace—went to Allahabad and took refuge a while with the American Missionaries; thence he was transferred to their brethren at Futtighur, and acquired further knowledge of religion, and learned to appreciate the truth as it is in Jesus. Thus is God slowly bringing the benighted heathen to the knowledge of himself!

HINDOO BRUTALITY.—A Baboo who lost a watch, suspected one of his servants, and proceeded to apply torture, searching him with his own hands, with red hot fire-balls.

HINDOO WIDOWS.—A young man of the most respectable connections in Calcutta has resolved to marry the female relative of his friend, who is a widow. This is so contrary to the genius of Hindooism, that it excites quite a sensation throughout the community; and though every one is afraid to extol the proposed act, yet every one in his heart applauds it. The breaking down of the long established custom in this matter, must prove a most important step toward the regeneration of India.

COL. DENNY.—This gentleman recently died at Simlah, from want of the common necessities of life, which he denied himself through parsimony. He left between one and two hundred thousand dollars; and yet his thirst for accumulation was such, that his physicians could not persuade him to take a voyage to England for his health.

SKOKE.—A laborer employed with others in repairing an old building in the Fort at Allahabad, which had formerly been used as a powder magazine, laid down his bookah (pipe) on the board floor, and a spark from it fell through, upon some

powder below, which instantly ignited, and blew up and killed 12 men, and wounded 7 or 8 more, whose recovery is hardly possible.

ARABS IN INDIA.—Their number does not fall short of 150,000. They come from Arabia, land at Bombay, and travel to the South, where they obtain employment and high wages from the chiefs, and are ready avowedly to undertake any cut throat work for money. They are most ardent vagabonds, and set on principles that cannot be recognized or tolerated by any regular government; mere freebooters. They are increasing in numbers and giving trouble. Though dislodged from one fort, they have gotten possession of another, and are prepared to kill and destroy, without reference to any higher principle than their own enrichment! It is natural to enquire, what higher principle governs any nation that plunges into war with its neighbors? It is more than suspected, that the same principle regulates the movements of armies and courts, all the world over. Are those Arabs greater sinners, than those who have fallen upon China?

### LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The 7th No. of Ancient Christianity by Isaac Taylor, has appeared. Its title is, "The miracles of the Nicene Church in attestation of its Demonicity, with a Supplement." The Rev. Robert Montgomery has in the press a new poem designed to embody the character and work of Luther. A new edition of Dr. J. P. Smith's four Discourses on the Sacrifice, Priesthood, Atonement and Redemption of Christ is nearly ready. Mr. J. A. HALDANE has issued a book entitled, "Man's Responsibility: the nature and extent of the atonement, and the work of the Holy Spirit, in reply to Mr. Howard Hinton and the Baptist Midland Association." Henry Cary, M. A. has published, in 2 vols. 8vo, Memorials of the great civil war in England, from 1646 to 1652, edited from original letters in the Bodleian Library.

M. Poujoulat, who has travelled so much in the East with the late amiable M. Michand, has just published, "The History of Jerusalem," in two vols. The great geological map of France, by Messrs. Dufrenoy and Elie de Beaumont, has just been completed. It was commenced in 1823 by these gentlemen. Eleven years were occupied in geological researches, and the other seven years in the classification of materials, in drawing, engraving, etc. The map, divided into several sheets, is now published, with a volume of descriptive letterpress. It is spoken of by all competent judges as one of the most important scientific productions of the present century.

The annual gold medal of the duke of Northumberland, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, for the encouragement of English poetry, is this year offered for the best ode or poem, in heroic verse, on "the birth of the Prince of Wales."

The number of members of the Royal Society of London is now 227, of whom 12 are honorary and 46 foreign; 18 home members deceased in 1841, and three foreign. The latter were De Candolle of Geneva, S. L. Huxley of Geneva, and F. Savart of Paris. The Copley medal has been awarded to Dr. G. S. Olin, for his researches into the laws of electric currents. One of the royal medals has been awarded to Dr. Kane, for a very important contribution to organic chemistry; the other to Mr. E. Hodgkinson, for his paper entitled, "Experimental Researches into the strength of pillars of cast iron and other materials."

The number of bound volumes in the library of the Royal Society amounts to 19,045. An original portrait of Sir Isaac Newton by Vanderkemp has been lately received. The autograph of the Principia was presented by Sir Isaac himself to the Society. The last report of the Council referred with satisfaction to the full and active operation of magnetical and meteorological observations, proposed by the Royal Society, at the various fixed observatories established by the British and other governments, in various parts of the world. The Russian government has expressed an earnest desire to co-operate in these magnetic inquiries.

A very important literary and biblical expedition is about to proceed from Berlin to examine the ancient remains in Asia Minor. It will be composed of Mr. H. Kiepert, who was concerned in preparing the maps for Dr. Robinson's Researches, and distinguished as a philologist and archaeologist; Mr. Loew, an eminent naturalist of Posen, and Dr. Berends. They will extend their observations into Caria, Lycia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, and Cyprus. From this interesting and well chosen expedition much may be anticipated. It is, doubtless, owing to the enlightened zeal of the present Prussian king.

### THE NIGER EXPEDITION.

It appears that of the entire number of whites, one eighth have perished by the African fever; of the officers one-seventh, and of the men, about one-sixth. The scientific men attached to the expedition have suffered very slightly. Rev. Messrs. Mueller and Schoen not at all. Several medical men in England have volunteered to supply the place of the two who died. The loss is certainly much less than that of former expeditions. Park's whole retinue was destroyed. Capt. Tuckey, in 1816, died, with nearly one half of his officers and crew, and all the scientific men, with a single exception. Capt. Owen lost nearly two-thirds; and Laird, by the time he had arrived at the Confluence, had buried half his white crew, and more than half his officers.

Treaties have been concluded with two African princes, for the entire abolition of the slave trade, and of human sacrifices. A tract of ground, 16 miles in length, and 6 in width, dry and elevated, and including a hill of 1200 feet in height, has been purchased, and the model farm put in active operation. The country is represented as fully open for missionary or other enterprise, and the natives perfectly peaceable and friendly. One of the steamers may descend for the winter. This Spring, all are expected to pursue their voyage up the river.

### ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

Through the same "Quarterly Paper," we learn, that the Receipts of the "R. C. S. for the Propagation of the Faith," for 1839, amount to nearly two millions of francs, which exceeds the receipts of the preceding year by about 550,000 francs. It is estimated that the number of faithful adherents to the Romish church is 100,000,000, and that the time will come, when the amount of their annual contributions will rise to 17,000,000 francs. These are the statements of the Report. And is it to be believed that America has nothing to fear from Romanism? In North America alone are expended 356,610 francs by this Society, for the propagation of Romish corruptions; and with Arch-bishop and fifteen bishops, and 500 clergymen, and a Catholic population of 1,250,000—with 11 seminaries, 16 colleges, 45 boarding schools, 42 charity schools, 25 asylums, containing 1,000 orphans, 7 hospitals, and 14 other eleemosynary in-

stitutions, already established, have they not a firm foothold? And how the great men of Rome herself contemplate this matter, a single extract from their report will show. "Their union, (i. e. the union of the Romanists) [secured] for them an infallible preponderance, in the midst of the perpetual divisions of heretical opinions. In the Atlantic States, they form a powerful minority. In the greater part of the Western States, they form a plurality, and at some points, perhaps, a majority of the inhabitants. But great sacrifices are yet demanded to confirm and extend these admirable results." Thus clearly is Rome looking forward to the future and not far distant occupancy of this land of the Pilgrims; and to this event are all her measures tending; the anticipation of it prompts the New York and Pennsylvania movements in every where, to urge their claims to special favor and protection. Unhappily, we are like the simple countryman who out of pity, took the frozen serpent into his bosom, and gave it warmth and re-animation to his own destruction.

### BRIEF NOTICES.

FRANCE.—A Correspondent of the "Presbyterian" assures us that religion is occupying a prominent, more of the attention of the French, than it did twenty or thirty years ago—but that attention is favorable rather to the church of Rome than to protestantism, for the reason that it results not from a true faith in any positive and definite religious principles, but a mere vague notion of something spiritual and supernatural which inclines men to take refuge in the pompous rites and ceremonies of Romanism, rather than painfully seek the humbling and uncompromising principles of evangelical truth. Hospitals, seminaries and convents are multiplying on all sides, and the number of periodicals devoted to the church of Rome is increasing.

LARGE SALARIES.—The Bishop of London receives an annual salary of \$368,000. The Bishop of Norwich \$332,000; the Bishop of Lincoln \$374,000; the Archbishop of York \$223,000; and eight other Bishops from \$12,000 to \$194,000 each; Only two of the English bishops are regarded as men of experimental piety. Is it possible that a hierarchy can long be endured by the most enlightened and Christian nation of Europe?

BORNEO.—The Dutch Resident at Batavia, has ordered the missionary and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, to stay their operations, and shut up their school without delay, and either content themselves to live there in a more private capacity, or prepare to go to Barua, if they wish to labor as missionaries in Netherlands India. Mr. T. says nothing in regard to this policy of the Resident, but considers it a voice from heaven, as if, like Paul he had seen in vision, a man from Borneo, and saying, "Come over and help us." Mr. T. is a missionary of the Dutch Reformed church—and rejoices that he is counted worthy to suffer shame for the Saviour's name, and that the way in which he should go is pointed out so clearly.

DR. COLE.—This gentleman, who is now 22 years old, was born and brought up in Montreal—pursued his studies in the Catholic College, and became distinguished in the medical profession—though educated a Catholic, he spent his youth in entire religious indifference—later Romanism, and became a Deist. In 1836, he became an influential member of the Canadian Assembly—embraced the Patriot side of the question, and headed the insurrections of 1837—S. he was obliged to flee from Canada to save his life, and took refuge in the U. S. where he is now an exile. The Lord has since drawn him to himself, "by the cords of love and the bands of a man." This conversion is stated circumstantially and beautifully in a letter of Rev. Mr. Rousseau, published in the last Quarterly paper of the Foreign Evangelical Society. He is now resident at Chazy, near the line, where he has established regular worship, and is exerting a happy influence on the few Canadians within his reach. His labors already begin to bear fruit. His wife, who was a thorough Catholic, appears like a true convert. The prospect is, that they will become able and successful assistants in the Canada mission. "It is the Lord's doing," &c.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.—A few years ago, it was generally understood, whether correctly or not, we do not affirm—that the Lutheran church in the United States very closely resembled in its spiritual character the ancient church of London, and had departed very far from God. A great reviving has been in progress for some years; and God is still doing great things for that portion of his beloved Zion. From the last No. only of the "Lutheran Observer," which by the way, is one of our most valuable exchange papers—we learn that the church "was never in a more prosperous condition." Accounts of Revivals are coming in from all directions. "Every week brings fresh tidings of new victories over sin and Satan." Congdon, Ind. Hollidaysburg, Pa. West Sandlake and Schuylburg, N. Y. Williamsport, and the church in Washington Co., Md. and Weymouth, Pa. are all recently visited with the effusions of the Holy Spirit—in most of them scores, and in one of them 200 souls have given evidence of a change of heart and conversion to God. European Germans have shown in the work, and "national prejudices have been subdued, and more familiarity uprooted, to make room for the life-giving influence of genuine religion."

LUTHERAN PERIODICALS.—Five periodicals are already published—two of them in German, and three in English. In addition to these, four more are intended to be published. The Observer styles this, a "periodical" mania. So it is undoubtedly, unless our impressions are incorrect of the numbers of the Lutherans. And it is much to be deplored. Better a thousand times, support one or two religious newspapers efficiently, than attempt to sustain nine in a state of "living death." But like every other "mania" it is uncontrollable—and nothing but inevitable disappointment and deep chagrin will correct it. The church gains little, and suffers much, from the prevalence of the narrow and jealous spirit that gives birth to such multitudinous periodicals.

NEWARK COLLEGE.—This literary institution of the Constitutional Presbyterians is improving in its condition and prospects. It has now 32 students connected with its Collegiate Department, and 57 in the academical department, total, 89. It has an able Faculty with the Rev. E. W. Gilbert, D. D. at its head, and a large and highly respectable Board of Trust; and it cannot be doubted, that it is destined to exert a salutary and powerful influence on the religious interests of the country, as well as the literary character and civil welfare of Delaware.

A TEMPERANCE FACT.—Within a few days, 20 persons in the first school district of the town of Dover, N. H., have been concerned in the sale of intoxicating liquors, in shops, boarding houses and taverns. Only two of these have escaped the curse of drunkenness; the remaining 18, and their wives

sons and daughters, make out upwards of 40 who have passed to the drunkard's grave. And this how many of those who received the "drunkard's bowl" at the hands of these vendors, have gone to the same grave, can only be conjectured!

CONFERENCE.—A correspondent of the "Vermont Chronicle" proposes that these meetings be opened with singing, prayer, and reading a portion of Scriptures as is common; and then, that any brother propose any question, or subject for consideration during the evening—or, in case no subject has anything to propose, let the pastor propose a subject. Then let every brother present, keeping in view of his views, and let him answer, keeping his seat, to avoid formality and embarrassment. The plan is supposed to present such advantages as these—it gives opportunity to any brother, or sister, in writing, to bring forward any subject, in his mind—it calls out the thoughts of brethren reflecting habits and sound views—it promotes Christian acquaintance—it has more or less of the influence on the habits of thought among the brethren, in every day-life—it promotes mental activity—it obviates the common apology of "diffidence," the want of a gift or talent for public speaking, and it is an important relief to the pastor—especially if the meeting be held on Sabbath evening, when it is worn down by the labors of the day. The prayers are commonly offered during the meeting. Thus far the plan has worked well.

CHEAPNESS OF NEWSPAPERS.—The Connecticut Journal calculates (correctly) that a single newspaper sheet contains at least four times the quantity of reading, furnished by many of the Monthly Magazines at one dollar a year, or 16 times as much the magazine in the course of the year. We believe the price of the newspaper proportioned to the amount of matter, therefore, it would be \$16 a year. It would seem reasonable that the newspaper be sold for, when so cheap, as cheerfully and generously as it is received.

FRANKLIN CO. BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The Anniversary of these societies was held at Chesham, Oct. 18, 1841. Rev. Dr. Packard presided. The Agents of most of the parent societies were present, and addressed the meeting. From the reports of the Treasurers, there had been collected \$22,022 for the Tract Society, \$133,136 for the B. S. Society, \$60,147 for Domestic Missions, \$122,95; and for Foreign Missions \$292,742—\$493,612. This is an increase of \$16,617, the contributions of the last year. An encouraging advance—worthy of the established character of Franklin Co. for liberality toward objects of Christian beneficence.

JAIL MISSIONARY LABORS.—A correspondent of the "Cincinnati Watchman," engaged in the "revue work" of "visiting" Christ "in prison," says that "for the last year, we have visited in every Sabbath, with but one or two exceptions, and occasionally during the week. We also have personal conversation with the prisoners in every subject of religion, and preach as often as circumstances will permit. We have distributed and some 8 or 10,000 religious tracts, about 100 Testaments and Bibles, and a considerable number of Temperance papers." These means of grace have been kindly received, and manifestly improved. Of 55 or 60 now in prison, not more than eight refuse to join the Washington Temperance Society. Nine tenders are committed in a season of intoxicating liquors, more or less, and about the same proportion, come out under the cold water banner. A few of these have become decided Christians.

A SOLEMN QUESTION.—The Vermont Chronicle proposes the question—What is the duty of church relative to those persons, who from any cause have hastily made a profession of religion, and who now solemnly regard themselves as regenerated, but who are in the process of renegeing and who give no satisfactory evidence of being Christians? It is not to be doubted, that there is already abundant reason for starting the question, and it is to be feared that the same reason will gather additional strength as the year rolls on, and the doors of the church are suddenly opened to admission of all who "obtain a hope" in a season of excitement.

MISSIONARIES TO SLAVES.—In the States of Mississippi and Louisiana, there is a growing concern on the subject of the religious instruction of slaves, and an increasing disposition on the part of the planter to do more than he has hitherto done. Some cases a single planter is willing to bear the whole expense of supporting a missionary to his slaves; and in many cases, a few planters are ready to combine to accomplish the same object. The missionaries too would be well supported. What are the men who are ready to go?

TEMPERANCE.—The two landlads in Hallow Ohio, have affixed their names to the Temperance pledge, and discarded all liquors from their shops, and resolved to keep strict Temperance here. The friends of Total abstinence, to the number of 365, to testify their approbation of their course, encourage them in it, by partaking of a dinner at tables on the first of February, at which some toasts were proposed, and speeches made, proof that the glow of social feeling and good fellowship, depend not on the wine cup, but on the consciousness of obedience to the laws of heaven.

OUR RULERS.—It is a subject of frequent regret and of deep regret, that so many Members of Congress, have by their recent conduct, while engaged in public business, proved themselves unworthy of the important trust committed to them; of much prayer has been offered by Christians, for a better state of things might arise. It may be proper to mention, as an encouragement to faithful prayer on this subject, that recently in our State, several gentlemen of talents, integrity and piety, have been placed in important stations, to the credit of those who promoted them, as well as we trust will prove, for the advantage of the public interest—as some of the cases referred to will mention SAMUEL HERBERT, as Judge of the Supreme Court; H. M. WELLS, as Register of Probate, and SAMUEL H. WALKER, Jr. as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Ninth Lecture, under the direction of the Boston Young Men's Society for Diffusing Religious Knowledge, was to have been delivered by Rev. Parker, of N. York, Wednesday last wk. From some cause, however, he did not arrive, and in his stead, J. A. BOLLES, Esq. of this city was called to supply his place. The subject of the lecture was Christian Heresim. It was discussed in a somewhat plain and interesting manner, but does not seem to require a more extended notice.

MR. LUCIES READ OF BYRON, Ogle Co. Illinois, now in this city soliciting funds to aid the episcopalian church in Byron, in erecting a new place of worship. This church is planted in a newly settled portion of our country; they are in a happy state, and need assistance. We hope their efforts

may be encouraged by the given to their agent by the vicinity, on whom he

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.



ON.  
April 4,



